

37. MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK (M.S.W.)**Part – A (40 Marks)****Social Work profession, philosophy and concepts social science concepts for social workers:**

1. Nature, scope and definition of social work, goals of social work developmental/ promotion/ remedial/ameliorative. Values of social work profession, social welfare, social services, social development and social change. 2. Evolution of social work in India – religious roots of charity and philanthropy: role of traditional institutions such as joint family, caste and panchayat. 3. Emergence of rationalistic and humanistic traditions, concepts of social reform: major social reform movements in India. 4. Fundamentals rights and duties under the Indian constitution-directive principles of state policy, role of social work in relation to human rights and social justice. 5. Professional commitment and code of conduct for social workers. 6. Basic psychological processes- motivation, perception, learning, adjustments, attitudes, stereo types, prejudice, etc. Personality, stages of human developments-prenatal and postnatal stages. 7. Society and culture, process and socialization, agencies of socialization, social control, social deviance, social groups social inequality and social stratification, urban, rural and tribal society, social change. 8. Origin and development of the state role of the state in social welfare. 9. Relationship between economics and social work, economics of under development, role of state in planning and economic development, relationship of anthropology to social work, social and economic development programme for tribal. 10. Social science concepts for social work: community development and modernization, definitions and processes, minorities- demographic and socio economic characteristics-the politics of minority status, human diversity and modern society.

Part - B (60 Marks)**Social work intervention – methods, strategies and fields of social work practice:**

1. Social group work as a method of a social work specified objectives, values and principles of social group work. Types of groups process of group work, approaches and models in group work practice – therapeutic/social treatment, development group and task-oriented group. 2. community organization as a method of intervention and its scope: definition and principles of community organization. 3. Meaning and scope of social action, social action as a technique and method of social work. 4. Social work research, social work research process, tools of social work research. 5. Introduction, scope and need to different fields i.e. family and child welfare. 6. Medical social work – concept of health and illness, relationship between body and mind and psychological components in Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and other social diseases and conditions. Psychiatric social work, community health and health education, role of group workers in working with mentally and physically challenged. 7. Urban and rural community development – programmes of urban and rural community development, 8. Criminology and correctional administration – social legislation, role of correctional social worker in prison. 9. Weaker sections development, definition of weaker section, programs and services of weaker sections. 10. Labour welfare and personnel management.